

(b) *Supplemental pleadings.* Upon motion, and under terms needed to avoid prejudice to any non-moving party, the Judge may permit the filing and service of a supplemental pleading setting forth relevant transactions or occurrences that have taken place since the filing of the original pleading. The proposed supplemental pleading must be filed and served with the motion.

(c) *8(a) appeals.* In 8(a) program appeals, amendments to pleadings and supplemental pleadings will be permitted by the Judge only upon a showing of good cause.

(d) *Answer or response.* In an order permitting the filing and service of an amended or supplemented petition or order to show cause, the Judge will establish the time for filing and serving an answer or response.

[61 FR 2683, Jan. 29, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 47248, July 18, 2002]

§ 134.208 Representation in cases before OHA.

(a) A party may represent itself, or be represented by an attorney. A partner may represent a partnership; a member may represent a limited liability company; and an officer may represent a corporation, trust, association, or other entity.

(b) An attorney for a party who did not appear on behalf of that party in the party's first filing with OHA must file and serve a written notice of appearance.

(c) An attorney seeking to withdraw from a case must file and serve a motion for the withdrawal of his or her appearance.

[67 FR 47248, July 18, 2002]

§ 134.209 Requirement of signature.

Every written submission to OHA, other than evidence, must be signed by the party filing that submission, or by the party's attorney. By signing the submission, a party or its attorney attests that the statements and allegations in that submission are true to the best of its knowledge, and that the submission is not being filed for the purpose of delay or harassment.

§ 134.210 Intervention.

(a) *By SBA.* SBA may intervene as of right at any time in any case until 15 days after the close of record, or the issuance of a decision, whichever comes first.

(b) *By interested persons.* Any interested person may move to intervene at any time until the close of record by filing and serving a motion to intervene containing a statement of the moving party's interest in the case and the necessity for intervention to protect such interest. An interested person is any individual, business entity, or governmental agency that has a direct stake in the outcome of the appeal. The Judge may grant leave to intervene upon such terms as he or she deems appropriate.

[67 FR 47248, July 18, 2002]

§ 134.211 Motions.

(a) *Contents.* All motions must state the relief being requested, as well as the grounds and any authority for that relief.

(b) *Statement of whether motion is opposed.* Except when filing a motion to dismiss or a motion for summary decision, the moving party must make reasonable efforts before filing the motion to contact any non-moving party and determine whether it will oppose the motion and must state in the motion whether each non-moving party will oppose or not oppose the motion. If the moving party cannot determine whether a non-moving party will oppose the motion, the moving party must describe in the motion the efforts made to contact that non-moving party.

(c) *Response.* No later than 20 days after the service of a motion, all non-moving parties must serve and file a response or be deemed to have consented to the relief sought. Unless the Judge directs otherwise, the moving party will have no right to reply to a response, nor will oral argument be heard on the motion.

(d) *Service of orders.* OHA will serve upon all parties any written order issued in response to a motion.

(e) *Motion to dismiss.* A respondent may file a motion to dismiss any time before a decision is issued. If an answer

or response has not been filed, the motion to dismiss stays the time to answer or respond. If the Judge denies the motion, and an answer or response has not been filed, the respondent must file the answer or response within 20 days after the order deciding the motion.

(f) *Motion for an extension of time.* Except for good cause shown, a motion for an extension of time must be filed at least two days before the original deadline.

[61 FR 2683, Jan. 29, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 35766, June 30, 1998; 67 FR 47248, July 18, 2002]

§ 134.212 Summary decision.

(a) *Grounds.* A party may move for summary decision at any time as to all or any portion of the case, on the grounds that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact, and that the moving party is entitled to a decision in its favor as a matter of law.

(b) *Contents of motion.* The motion must include a statement of the material facts believed not to be disputed, and relevant law. Supporting affidavits may also be included.

(c) *Cross-motions.* In its response to a motion for summary decision, a party may cross-move for summary decision. The initial moving party may file and serve a response to any cross-motion for summary decision within 20 days after the service of that cross-motion.

(d) *Stay.* A motion for summary decision stays the time to answer. The Judge will establish the time for filing and serving an answer in the order determining the motion for summary decision.

(e) *Appeal petitions from SBA determinations (other than 8(a) determinations).* In a case involving an appeal petition, except as provided in subpart D of this part, if SBA has provided multiple grounds for the determination being appealed, SBA may move for summary decision on one or more grounds. If the Judge finds that there is no genuine issue of material fact and the SBA is entitled to a decision in its favor as a matter of law as to any such ground, the Judge will grant the motion for summary decision and dismiss the appeal.

[61 FR 2683, Jan. 29, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 47248, July 18, 2002]

§ 134.213 Discovery.

(a) *Motion.* A party may obtain discovery only upon motion, and for good cause shown.

(b) *Forms.* The forms of discovery which a Judge can order under paragraph (a) of this section include requests for admissions, requests for production of documents, interrogatories, and depositions.

(c) *Limitations.* Discovery may be limited in accordance with the terms of a protective order. Further, privileged information and irrelevant issues or facts will not be subject to discovery.

(d) *Disputes.* If a dispute should arise between the parties over a particular discovery request, the party seeking discovery may file and serve a motion to compel discovery. Discovery may be opposed on the grounds of harassment, needless embarrassment, irrelevance, undue burden or expense, privilege, or confidentiality.

[61 FR 2683, Jan. 29, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 35766, June 30, 1998; 67 FR 47249, July 18, 2002]

§ 134.214 Subpoenas.

(a) *Availability.* At the request of a party, or upon his or her own initiative, a Judge may issue a subpoena requiring a witness to appear and testify, or to produce particular documents, at a specified time and place. Subpoenas are not authorized for proceedings relating to internal Agency determinations, such as Employee Disputes.

(b) *Requests.* A request for the issuance of a subpoena must be written, served upon all parties, and filed. The request must clearly identify the witness and any documents to be subpoenaed, and must set forth the relevance of the testimony or documents sought.

(c) *Service.* A subpoena may only be served by personal delivery. The individual making service shall prepare an affidavit stating the date, time, and place of the service. The party which obtained the subpoena must serve upon all other parties, and file with OHA, a copy of the subpoena and affidavit of service within 2 days after service is made.

(d) *Motion to quash.* A motion to limit or quash a subpoena must be filed and